

Founded as  
the Official News Organ  
of Technology

# The Tech

Established 1881

A Record of  
Continuous News Service  
for 36 Years

Vol. 38 No. 35

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918

Price Three Cent

## INSTITUTE MEN DIRECT A NEW FEDERAL BUREAU

I. W. Litchfield '85 and Roger W. Babson '98 Are Chiefs of Divisions of United States Employment Service

### MOBILIZE LABOR FOR WAR WORK

From a sub-section of a bureau of a Government department, with a staff



I. W. LITCHFIELD '85  
Chief of the Skilled Labor Section,  
U. S. Employment Service

of only a few persons, to a great national machine covering the country with branches and agents numbered by tens of thousands and charged with the mobilization of America's industrial man power—all accomplished in six months.

This epitomizes the story of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor—a story that will go down in history as one of the

(Continued on page 3)

## TWO IDENTIFICATION TAGS WORN BY EACH MEMBER OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The War Department authorizes publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France on June 10 1918.

Two aluminum identification tags, each the size of a silver half-dollar and of suitable thickness, will be worn by each officer and soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces and by all civilians attached thereto. These tags will be worn suspended from the neck, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong passed through a small hole in the tag, the second tag to be suspended from the first one by a short piece of string or tape.

In the case of officers the tags will be stamped with the name, rank, regiment, corps, or department of the wearer and the letters "U. S." either in such form as "U. S. Infantry," "U. S. Air Service," "U. S. Tank Corps," or simply the letters "U. S. A." when an officer is not a member of an organization, corps, or department.

In the case of soldiers, the tags will be stamped with the soldier's name and the letters "U. S. A." on one side and his Army serial number on the other side. The stamping on tags previously issued will be altered as practicable to conform with this order.

This is an added means of identification.

## Eighty Civil Engineering Students Will Do Practical Work In Next Seven Weeks At The Newly Improved Camp Cunningham



LAST YEAR'S MILITARY CAMP AT TECHNOLOGY, MAINE

Monday night saw the departure of about eighty undergraduates for the summer camp of Civil Engineers at East Machias, otherwise known as Technology, a little town on the eastern coast of Maine. The men left North Station in three sleepers and a special car, the latter for instruments and camping accessories. This year's quota compares very favorably in number with those of the last two or three, being, in fact, only fifteen less than the maximum of ninety-five which was set last summer. The new-comers to Camp Cunningham, as the settlement at East Machias is called, will enjoy many accommodations and conveniences which

the campers of previous summers had to get along without.

These improvements are largely the result of the visit last August at Camp Cunningham of about two hundred Juniors who went there for military training. During their stay they did much constructive work under the leadership of "Ed" Tuttle. Perhaps their biggest contribution to the betterment of the camp was the erection of a large wooden barracks with sleeping accommodations for seventy men. Under the same roof is a much more capacious class-room than has previously been available. At one end of the large room which contains the bunks, is a broad, open fireplace. This is an institution without which any permanent set-

tlement of congenial young fellows is incomplete, and it should prove a very welcome addition to the camp. The Juniors also installed a power plant, and electric lighting facilities now replace the "blow-gas" illumination of former seasons.

A beautiful location and an ideal climate might not be considered requisites of a camp intended to afford practical experience in their several rough and active duties to Civil Engineers, but Camp Cunningham combines these virtues with the topographical conditions best suited to the needs of instruction. The fall should bring back eighty civil engineers, all happy and in fine physical condition and vastly more familiar with the life they have chosen to lead.

## 13TH SCHOOL FOR MARINE ENGINEERS IN FULL SWING

Is the Largest Group Ever Trained at the Institute

Seventy men, formerly licensed stationary or locomotive engineers, have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the free school for marine engineer officers conducted by the United States Shipping Board at Technology. This is by far the largest group that has entered the school since it was started last July.

The men are now studying the theory and principles of marine engineering and, on graduation, will be fitted to take command in the engine rooms of the new vessels constituting our rapidly growing merchant marine.

The school is under the direction of Prof. E. F. Miller, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Institute. The course extends over a period of about a month, which the men spend studying in the mechanical laboratories. The present class will graduate about August 17th.

If your neighbor offers his life, surely you can loan your money. Save with the same eagerness that your neighbor fights, and buy W. S. S. with your savings.

## REMAIN IN COLLEGE, ADVISES SECRETARY OF NAVY DANIELS

The Navy Department today issued a statement urging young men in schools and colleges to continue their studies and to take whatever courses are offered in naval instructions, as by so doing they are performing as valuable service in preparation for active sea duty as if they had already enlisted.

Secretary Daniels has informed Admiral Wood that by agreement with the secretary of war young men under draft age have been encouraged to remain in school until such time as there is imperative need for their services. The secretary of the navy is convinced that these young men will thus be better fitted for the call when it comes.

Information has come to the Navy Department that certain officers and men are branding as slackers those who are not on active sea duty. The secretary directs that nobody in the naval service be permitted to make such allusions to these young men, for even though the navy accepts men over 18 who desire to enroll, those who are pursuing their studies are rendering equally valuable service to the department.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy War-Savings Stamps.

## 2355 MEN IN SERVICE

July Report Shows Two-Thirds of Them Are Officers

The statistics of the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary with reference to the number of Technology men who are serving in the military forces of the Allied powers, corrected to last Saturday, gives the following table showing the number of men now in service and the increase in the various branches since the last report, published in June. One Alumnus has made the supreme sacrifice in the month, bringing the total number of deaths to thirty-nine.

Total number of men in service, 2355—increase, 20; men in foreign service, 637—increase, 19; Aviation Corps 386—increase 5; Navy, 473—increase, 3; number of officers, 1483—increase 27; Lieutenant-Colonels or higher, 32; O. T. C., 159; Inspectors or instructors, 112; Ambulance Service, Red Cross, etc. (A. E. F.), 59—increase 2; cited for bravery in action, 39—increase 1.

It is noticeable from this tabulation that the already large number of men in service is being steadily increased by one man a day, which is the rate at

(Continued on page 3)

## FACULTY TO RECOMMEND SENIORS FOR DEGREES

Members of Class of 1919 Who Satisfactorily Complete the Work of Summer Term Will Be Eligible For Graduation

### FACULTY DECISION ANNOUNCED

At its last meeting the committee on business of the faculty of the Institute made clear the attitude of the faculty with reference to recommending degrees of members of the Class of 1919 when the latter are called to service.

As the Senior class is studying through the present vacation period with the purpose of graduating at the beginning of 1919, President MacLaurin of the Institute has sent to each Senior the following notice:

"In the various courses the subjects have been re-arranged so as to meet the needs of those who are obliged to enter the military service between September, 1918 and January, 1919. Those who are so called will be recommended by the faculty for their degrees, provided they have satisfactorily completed their courses up to the time of their entry into the service. This privilege may be extended to those who enter other forms of service under conditions that, in the opinion of the faculty, justify the same treatment as in the case of military service. In all other cases students must satisfactorily complete the prescribed work of the summer and fall terms before being recommended for graduation."

Regarding this notice, the committee on business interprets the word, "service" in its broad sense, and considers that it includes military and government service, or industrial work of direct benefit to the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the present war. There is, however, a set date, before which no man can be recommended for a degree, namely the close of the summer term previous to which no members of the Class of 1919 will be considered eligible for graduation.

### CHANGES IN MUSICAL CLUBS

The program for the Technology Musical Clubs for next year will be slightly different from that of previous seasons. As was the case last year, there will be no big trip, the season being devoted principally to good local concert. Henry N. Landis '21, who was formerly elected publicity manager has now been transferred to the position of treasurer. G. A. R. Smith '21, former freshman assistant manager, has been elected to the position of publicity manager.

In addition to the local program, one large concert is planned, which, it is hoped, will overshadow any previous winter or spring concert given in past years. The concert will probably be held either at the Somerset or at the Copley Plaza, and the dance which will follow will undoubtedly compare favorably with any previous affair.

There has been considerable talk in official circles about a short trip through the New England States, and although this has not been definitely decided upon, it is to be hoped that it will take place.

The leaders of the various clubs are as follows: Glee Club, H. R. Dorr, '20; Banjo Club, R. M. Blood, '19; Mandolin Club, William Hedlund, '20.

### A TALK ON BRIDGES

At the last meeting of the Civil Engineering Society, July 26, Professor Barker of the Institute gave an illustrated talk on bridges. He first showed some of the primitive attempts at bridge construction, starting with a few stepping stones, and followed the development of the science to the modern highway and railway bridge. He showed the way in which structures of the earlier type were tested by running a number of locomotives onto the structure at the same time.

At the business meeting preceding the lecture, the Society voted to furnish a service flag for members of the Society who had entered the National Service.

# The Tech

Established 1881

Entered as second-class matter, September 16, 1911, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Published twice a week throughout the year by students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Subscription \$1.50 for 53 issues in advance. Single copies 3 cents. Subscriptions within the Boston Postal District or outside the United States must be accompanied by postage at the rate of one cent a copy. Issues mailed to all other points without extra charge.

News Offices, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass. News Phones, Cambridge 2600; Tuesday and Friday after 7 p. m., Cambridge 6265. Business Offices, Charles River Road. Business Phone, Cambridge 2600.

Although communications may be published unsigned if so requested, the name of the writer must in every case be submitted to the editor. THE TECH assumes no responsibility, however, for the facts as stated nor for the opinions expressed.

The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

## IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

Carole A. Clarke '21 ..... Night Editor

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.

## THE DAIRY LUNCHES

THE TECH has been mighty lenient with the dairy lunches in the neighborhood, but this does not signify that no attention has been given to the steady stream of complaints that have been flowing in as the prices of food have been soaring to almost prohibitive limits, and the orders have been dwindling down to the most meagre of helpings. Not only has the price of food been going from bad to worse, but the service has become unendurable. We do not mean to complain because the food is slung at us. No! Since the war started the public has become educated to receiving food on the fly, as if it were a baseball. That is not the idea at all. It is the insolent independence of those behind the counters that take the joy out of a meal. In their hurry they make no end of mistakes, and they are seldom civil if corrected. If the kind of food ordered is not on hand, they try to pass some substitute over that happens to suit their fancy.

Another serious grievance brought to our notice which might better have been brought to the attention of the Cambridge Board of Health, is the swarm of Typhoid Flies that crawl all over everything. We use the name Typhoid Fly instead of Common House Fly, because that is the new name by which sanitarians are now designating it, for obvious reasons.

One particular instance called to our attention was the order of one of the students which consisted of a fifteen-cent hash, on which he ordered a dropped egg. For this he was charged thirty-five cents. He naturally disputed the price and had the egg reduced from twenty to fifteen cents.

Matters have come to such a state that one must actually go to Boston to get a meal, when one is really hungry, on account of the excessively high prices and stingy orders handed out at the dairy lunches.

—M—I—T—

## AN APPEAL

FOR several weeks THE TECH has been running a personal column in order to keep the Alumni in touch with their former classmates. Considerable interest in this column has been aroused, as many of the Alumni have sent in items, and in some instances, as in the case of the youngest captain, two or three have written to us about the same subject.

THE TECH also keeps a file of all Technology men in service, and has managed so far to keep it fairly complete. With the acceleration of enlistments, however, and the corresponding increase in commissioned officers, there is going to be some difficulty in keeping this list up to date.

You can help both the personals and the military editor by sending to THE TECH a notification of your appointment, as soon as you receive it.

Your classmates will be glad to hear of your good fortune!

We shall be glad to publish at any time upon request any information concerning a Technology man in service.

—M—I—T—

About sixteen per cent. of the Alumni of Technology are now in the United States Service.

—M—I—T—

It is said that the Walker Memorial serves over 4000 meals a day.

—M—I—T—

Saturday, August 3—Midsummer picnic at Nantasket.

## PERSONALS

Lieut. William A. Sullivan '17 of So. Lawrence, who is an assistant superintendent at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard was the last person to leave the U. S. San Diego when she left Portsmouth for New York but which trip was never finished, as the ship was torpedoed and sunk.



LIEUT. W. A. SULLIVAN '17

Lieut. Sullivan thought a great deal of the ship, for he became very familiar with it when it was in dry dock. He had charge of much of the important work, and after bidding the officers and crew good luck he left the ship just before it sailed. He was home here Saturday on furlough.

What may be considered a record short time for obtaining a commission in the armed forces of this country was made last Thursday by George M. Machea, '18, who was made an ensign in the Navy in less than six hours. George was graduated from the Mechanical Engineering course last term, but had been doing special work under Professor Fay in the heat treatment of metals until last week, when he left for his home in New Orleans, La.

Stopping over in New York City, Machea reported to Naval officials at 10 o'clock in the morning and present-



ENSIGN GEORGE M. MACHECA, '18

ed his letters of recommendation. By 4:20 o'clock that afternoon he had been sworn in as an ensign in the Torpedo Section of the Ordnance Department, United States Naval Reserve Force, and on the following morning he started for the gun factory at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Machea prepared for the Institute at Loyola University, where he received his A. B. degree. While at Technology he was prominent in the undergraduate activities, being a member of the Institute Committee, Pi Del Epsilon, Mechanical Engineering Society, Electrical Engineering Society, Catholic Club, Aero Club, Advertising Manager, Managing Editor, and General Manager of the Technology Monthly. He is a member of the Theta Xi Fraternity.

The funeral of Edwin D. Mellen took place yesterday afternoon at St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle street, Cambridge. Mr. Mellen died Sunday after a week's illness. He was in his 57th year and was well known from his connection with the manufacture of soaps. He was the son of the late James Mellen, who was a member of the firm of Curtis Davis & Co., and his mother was Miss Christina Davis, daughter of Curtis Davis. He was educated in the public schools and was a member of the class of 1884 at Technology being registered in the Chemistry course. He was engaged in the soap manufacturing business until the firm was taken over by Lever Brothers Company. Since then he has been greatly interested in investment. He was greatly interested in the Boy Scout movement, being district commissioner of the sixth district and staff master of Troop 2, Cambridge. He is survived by his wife, two sons,

both of whom are in the service, and two daughters.

Malcolm A. L. Eales '18 has just been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Service Section of the Signal Corps. Eales was in training with the last group of aviation engineers at the Institute and was commissioned shortly after, having successfully completed his work here. He was a Theta Xi man.

## COAST ARTILLERY SONGS

A musical friend stationed at one of the harbor defenses, sends the appended sample of songs being used to fire the hearts of the Coast Artillery men:

Enlisted in the Army, turned down the field  
Almost joined the doughboys—am glad I didn't yield;  
Assigned to the Coast, I'm as happy as can be,  
For I am a member of the Coast Artillery.

Chorus  
Roarious, roarious, we'll make the Coast Artillery glorious,  
Load her up with shell and we'll give the Kaiser hell.  
As we blast the bloody Germans out of France.

On to Munroe, then to France,  
Limber up the big boys and make the boches dance,  
We'll clear the way for our gallant infantry  
For we are the gunners of the Coast Artillery.

Says Von Hindenburg to Kaiser Bill.  
"Damn that Artillery, it never will be still,

They're shootin' like the devil and it's very plain to me  
That we're up against the soldiers of the Coast Artillery."

Black Jack Pershing, he says, says he,  
"Send along another bunch of Coast Artillery."  
They'll blast us a path through the line of the Hun,  
So bring along the motors and the 12-inch guns."

"Keep Your Head Down, Fritzie Boy!"  
Keep your head down, Fritzie boy, keep your head down, Fritzie boy,  
Late last night by the star shell light we saw you, we saw you,  
You were fixing your barbed wire, when we opened up with rapid fire:  
If you want to see your father in the fatherland,  
Keep your head down, Fritzie boy.

## OFFICERS NEEDED FOR THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Blanks for Admission to Training Are Now Ready

Candidates for commissions in the field artillery are especially desired for instruction in the new series of officers' training camps. It was announced at the offices of the Military Training Camp Association, 84 State street. There are many vacancies in this branch of the service, and as yet few applicants.

All men who possess a working knowledge of algebra and plane and solid geometry, and, impossible, a working knowledge of trigonometry with logarithms, as well, are urged to enroll for this branch of the service. The course of training in the artillery lasts three months.

Officers' training camps giving instruction in the infantry, the artillery and the machine gun branches will begin August 15th, and continue for the duration of the war, for men between the ages of twenty years and eight months and forty years, who have the necessary qualifications. The camps will be successive applicants entering each month. The courses in infantry and machine gun training cover a period of four months. Applicants must have a high school training or its equivalent in an executive capacity in business experience.

Men in Classes One, Two, Three, and Four of the draft classifications, who are not included in the current quota who have not been assigned to limited or special service, are eligible for application.

Blanks will be sent by mail to those who write requesting them, only when they state fully their age, education, experience and qualifications.

The schools have been authorized by the Secretary of War for the purpose of qualifying men for commissions in the infantry, field artillery and machine gun branches of the Army. They will be successive for the duration of the war and applicants will be selected each month for attendance.

George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, says: "If we get to be a Nation of wise savers we shall also be a Nation with a more certain business future."

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IT IS NECESSARY  
TO THE ALUMNI  
AND UNDERGRADUATE  
ASSOCIATIONS OF  
TECHNOLOGY  
IT'S TIME TO  
SUBSCRIBE AGAIN.  
DROP A  
DOLLAR AND  
A HALF  
TO 75 MASSACHUSETTS  
AVENUE AND GET  
The Tech  
FOR SIX MONTHS.



## INSTITUTE MEN DIRECT NEW U. S. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(Continued from page 1)

country's great achievements of the war.

The United States Employment Service as now constituted is old in name only. While the nucleus of a federal employment system was established ten years ago in the former Department of Commerce and Labor and continued in a more developed form when, in 1913, the Department of Labor was created, the present service really dates from January, 1918.

The previous nine months had taught the necessity of a national mobilization of labor for war production—the centralization in a government agency of all war labor finding and placing. Independent and unregulated labor recruiting by the growing war industries had demoralized the labor market.

### Centralization Begun

Then came the first of the year, and with it a new order of things. When in January the Secretary of Labor was made Labor Administrator and, with his advisory council, framed the national war labor program, the first step was the creation of labor recruiting and distributing machinery. The United States Employment Service was chosen as the machine base and Secretary Wilson directed its separation from the Bureau of Immigration, and its complete reorganization and expansion as the war labor mobilizing agency of the government.

Then began the equipment of the machinery, the installation of its parts, the replacement of obsolete or inadequate units. Literally the administrative staff worked day and night in the assembling task. This was doubly difficult: for labor had to be supplied in daily increasing numbers while the recruiting and placing machinery was being made. Men of great experience in the industrial world came to Washington to assist and direct—far-sighted, patriotic men who had vision and combined it with practicality.

And when last June all the production departments and boards of the government, through the medium of the War Labor Policies Board, agreed upon the centralization of war labor finding and placing in the employment service, beginning with common labor on August 1st, and the policy was approved by the President, the six months' record card of the employment service showed this:

### Six Months' Accomplishment

The welding into a single national system of all federal, state, municipal, and other public employment offices, and the establishment of several hundred new offices. An increase of placements from about 20,000 a month to 250,000 a month. The creation of a labor recruiting system, known as the Public Service Reserve, with agents in virtually every county and township, and with 300,000 skilled men registered for service. A system of labor clearances, enabling the sending of labor from one section to another—from ten to 3,000 miles—as quickly as possible and in a manner equitable to the states. A centralization of administration in the main office of the service at Washington and a decentralization of execution with the state as the unit. The country divided into thirteen employment districts, each in charge of a superintendent; the employment service system in each state in charge of a state director.

### 500 Branch Offices.

There are today more than 500 branches of the employment service actively functioning—six times as many as existed a half-year ago. Several hundred more will be established. Connected with these offices are examiners, trained men who can judge the fitness of a worker for a particular job. "The right man in the right job" is the service's cardinal principle.

The branch offices constitute the placing arm of the service; the recruiting arm is the Public Service Reserve. It has more than 20,000 agents in the cities, towns, and rural communities, and a director for each state and county.

Working in co-operation with the branch employment offices and the reserve agents are several hundred newspapers, hundreds of telephone lines, commercial organizations, state and county councils of defense, the community machines of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other organizations.

While the branch office is a local proposition, it is in direct touch with the national situation and whole employment service system. The state director's headquarters in each state is the clearing house for the local offices within the state. The district superintendent's office is the clearing house for the directors of the states within

the district. The districts in turn clear through the main office at Washington.

### Employers and Workers Assist

That their co-operation may be more than in name, the employees and employees in industrial communities will share in the administration of and the responsibility for the recruiting and distributing of war labor. This will be accomplished through Community Labor Boards, which consist of a representative of its workers and a representative of the United States Employment Service, who acts as chairman.

Employers, employees, or the government cannot singly solve the war labor problem; together they can and will, for the war must be won.

The directing personnel of the Employment Service consists of nine officials, of whom two are graduates of Technology. These latter are I. Litchfield, popularly known to Institute men and VIII with the Class of 1885, and Roger W. Babson who was graduated from Course I with the Class of 1898.

Following is a list of the directors of the bureau:—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor; John B. Densmore, Director General; Nathan A. Smyth, Acting Assistant Director; I. W. Litchfield '85, Chief of the Skilled Labor Section; Roger W. Babson '98, Director of the Information and Education Service; William E. Hall, National Director of the Public Service Reserve; Margaretta Neale, Chief of the Women's Division; M. A. Coykendall, Chief of the Farm Service Division; A. D. Chiquoine, Jr., Editor of the U. S. Employment Service Bulletin.

### 2355 MEN IN SERVICE

(Continued from page 1)

which Technology men are being sent to join our forces "over there." The Institute still holds her record of having more commissioned officers than any other school of collegiate grade, with the exception of the Military Academy, for two-thirds of the men in service are officers.

### NEW ARMY TIRE REPAIR SCHOOL

One of the most interesting and important phases of military activity in and around Akron, O., the rubber tire centre of the world, are the United States army tire repair schools where the young soldiers are given careful instruction in the building and repairing of casings and tubes.

In the case of the Miller Rubber Company, for which W. T. Brown is Boston branch manager, where Miller Geared-to-the Road tires are manufactured, the class is conducted in the large service station across the street from the factory. Each month a class of enlisted men puts in four weeks of diligent work in an effort to master the mysteries of tire construction. There are six hours of work each day. The detachment is under command of Capt. A. E. Aub and is quartered, when not in the classroom, in barracks on the campus of Akron University.

When the four weeks of tire study have been concluded, each man must pass an examination of 29 questions concerning tire building and repairing. He is then graded according to his proficiency, as shown by his answers to the examination questions. That the young soldiers are usually good students is indicated by the average standing of the class of June. There were 107 men taking the course at various plants in Akron and the average grade was 90 per cent.

In the Miller school, and the same situation prevails elsewhere, tire men of long experience are instructors for the soldier-students. The Miller students are never allowed to handle customers' tires, although when they finish their course, it is said, they are perfectly qualified to do so.

### CRIPPLED BRITISH FIGHTERS GO TO ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

Soldiers and sailors of the British empire who are unfit for further active service and who desire to undertake a course in higher educational training can now realize their hopes.

Under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust and the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund, the Overseas Sailor and Soldier Scholarships Fund has been founded.

Under this fund, those members of the overseas forces who are unfit for service and who have been recommended by the authorities, will be given scholarships varying from \$750 to \$1250, depending upon the university they choose.

Those chosen must have had either a university or preparatory training. If they have had neither they must in the opinion of the authorities, have developed considerable character and power of thought.

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Soldiers and Sailors Legally

The Judge Advocate-General of the Army, the Council of National Defense, the American Red Cross, and the American Bar Association are working together to establish a complete system for giving free legal and business advice to men of the armed service and their families.

In a majority of States lawyers are being organized in legal committees by the State councils of defense with the aid of the State bar associations. These legal committees are making special efforts to see each man about to enter service for the purpose of helping him to set his affairs in order. The personnel of the legal advisory boards established at the time the draft questionnaire was inaugurated are forming the nucleus of this organization. In several States legal committees are using the legal handbooks prepared for them by the State legal committees, presenting not only Federal but State law affecting the rights of soldiers, sailors, and their dependents.

In States which have not yet organized local legal committees the legal advisory boards and the local bar associations are offering their services free to soldiers, sailors, and their dependents.

#### Legal Advice for Men in Service

Legal advice for men who are in the camps is to be obtained through the division or camp judge advocate. If the problem must be settled at the man's home, the Red Cross representative in charge of home service at the camp will refer the case to the home service section in the man's home town. There the case will be handled by the local home service section with the assistance of the local legal committee or such other legal advisory machinery as is established there.

#### Legal Advice and Relief

The American Red Cross provides financial aid and whatever other forms of assistance needed, including information and guidance respecting allotments, allowances, compensation, and insurance under the war-risk insurance act, and in respect to other matters which make for the welfare of the men in service and their families.

Legal committees, legal advisory boards, and individual lawyers refer to the home service sections cases requiring the services of the Red Cross.

In doing its work the Red Cross necessarily encounters a large number of cases requiring legal advice or the institution of legal proceedings. To attend to these matters the home service sections of the American Red Cross are calling upon the lawyers as organized in a legal committee of the State council of defense, a legal advisory board, or otherwise to furnish the necessary assistance. Where the State councils have organized legal committees, the home service sections are, wherever consistent with existing arrangements, providing legal assistance through these legal committees.

As many of the matters handled by the home service sections relate to allotments, allowances, compensations and insurance, and as these problems are the subject of frequent rulings and decisions by administrative authorities in Washington, the American Red Cross maintains an information service by means of which decisions and rulings made in Washington are promptly communicated to all home service sections. These rulings are available at the home service sections for legal committees, legal advisory boards, and other lawyers co-operating with the Red Cross.

### FACTS ABOUT THE RED CROSS SUPPLY SERVICE IN FRANCE

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

Four thousand three hundred and sixty-one hospitals, situated in 1,509 cities, now are being provided for by the hospital supply service of the American Red Cross in France. To these hospitals is sent whatever is needed—surgical instruments or appliances, equipment,

drugs, bedding, clothing, and even games of cards and dominoes.

#### Paris Distribution Station

More than 12,614,000 articles have been packed and shipped from the distribution station in Paris since January 1015.

There are 166 employees at the distributing headquarters in the Rue Troyon. The second floor of the building is devoted to the storing of merchandise. There are stacks of clothing, socks, gloves, slippers and shirts. There are shelves filled with sealed packages of gauze and absorbent cotton, elastic bandages, and surgical dressings of all kinds. Drugs, clinical thermometers, and sundry glass appliances also are stored on this floor. Two other floors above are used for the storage of goods.

#### Opened Soon After War Began

The hospital supply service of the American Red Cross was founded by Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, wife of the counselor of the American Embassy in Paris, and was called the American Distributing Service. It was begun a few days after the declaration of war in 1914 and coordinated with the Red Cross in 1917.

### ORGANIZE AN ORCHESTRA FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will soon sail for France, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to organize an orchestra of fifty of the best French musicians in the country. They will rehearse for a week in Paris under his leadership, and then will travel for six weeks with him, giving popular symphonic concerts, wherever American soldiers are stationed, in so far as transportation for so large a party can be obtained.

#### Players Now Being Chosen

The fifty French players are being chosen from among the best men of the Lamoureux and Colonne orchestras, by Maurice De Villiers, so that Mr. Damrosch may begin rehearsals at once, upon arriving in Paris. They will be paid salaries, as their earnings have been greatly curtailed by the war.

Mr. Damrosch is giving his services because of his great interest in the project.

The expenses of railroad transportation, food, and lodging for the orchestra will be borne by the Y. M. C. A. The largest item, the salary of the French musicians, is the gift of an anonymous giver, who says, "I welcome such an opportunity to testify in this small way to the great admiration I have for France, as a representative of the highest in art in the world, and as our glorious ally in this great struggle."

### CAMOUFLAGING OF MERCHANT SHIPS DIRECTED BY NAVY

All camouflaging of ships built for the Shipping Board will hereafter be prescribed and supervised by the Navy Department. A decision to this effect has been reached at a conference held between representatives of the Navy Department and the Shipping Board. It was mutually agreed that camouflaging the ships for war service constituted a military requirement, and therefore the Navy should say how it is to be done.

The Navy Department will prepare the types and designs of camouflage painting for general use, and, where practicable, design of camouflage painting applicable to particular ships.

These designs will be furnished the district camouflagers through the camouflage section, division of steel-ship construction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The district camouflager will use the design most applicable to the form and type of ship to be camouflaged.

The district camouflager shall not change the principle of the design furnished by the Navy Department, but may adopt such design to suit the particular ship which is being camouflaged.

Buy War-Savings Stamps to the utmost of your financial capacity, and then increase your capacity by saving more.

### REAR ADMIRAL MARSHALL ON AN INSPECTION TOUR

Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, U. S. N., retired, who is again on active duty, with the Navy Bureau of Navigation at Washington arrived in Boston Monday for an inspection of the personnel of all the schools, studios and camps of this naval district, and of all matters which come under the jurisdiction of his bureau. The work will require all week, it is expected. Rear Admiral Marshall knows the district well, as he was several times on duty at the Navy Yard, and was for years its captain and executive officer.

Accompanied by Lieut. Commander William T. White, assistant commandant of the district, and Lieut. Leon M. Little, aid to Capt. Parker, military officer, Rear Admiral Marshall visited the Officer Material and Radio Schools at Harvard, and the Technology Naval Aviation School on Monday afternoon. Yesterday he went to the training camp at Bumpkin Island, and also inspected the Detention Camp at Deer Island. The other points will be looked over later in the week.

### CONTROL OF CHLORINE TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT

War Industries Board Regulates Its Production

Owing to the shortage of chlorine in the United States, the War Industries Board, with the approval of the President, has passed a resolution taking over control of its production and distribution. For the present, however, the board is doing no more than allocate the product, and this is being done under direction of H. G. Carrell, Chief of the Alkali and Chlorine Section of the War Industries Board.

Chlorine has a wide range of uses, the most important from the present Government point of view being in the manufacture of gas shells and in carbon tetrachloride, which is the basis of one of the most effective smoke screens and also of the best fire extinguishers.

One of the most important commercial uses of chlorine is in the bleaching of paper and various cloth fabrics.

### CHINA AND JAPAN TO BUILD SHIPS FOR UNITED STATES

Contracts have been signed by the United States Shipping Board with the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, of Shanghai, China, for the construction of four 10,000-ton steel cargo ships for the United States, the ship plates and shapes to be furnished by this country. The Chinese yard, which is owned by the government of that country, was established in 1868.

This announcement which was made on July 13, was followed two days later by another statement that the Shipping Board had contracted for thirty additional steel cargo boats to be built at Japanese yards. Total contracts now made with Japan include fifty merchant steamers. The awarding to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, of Alameda, Cal., of contracts for twenty troopships was announced on the same day. This brings the total number of transports under contract up to 112. The contracts run through 1919.

### CANADA NOW BUSY BUILDING OVER 170,000 TONS OF STEEL

Tonnage now under construction in Canada is considerable in proportion to the country's population, the Toronto correspondent of the Nautical Gazette observes. He says that the amount of shipping launched in the Dominion in the last two years has been the greatest in the country's history.

#### Sixty Steel Steamers

Sixty steel steamers, and fifty-two wooden ships, aggregating about 170,000 tons, and seventy small sailing vessels are building at eighty different shipyards. Only four of these, however, belong to the Dominion's new program for a fleet of Government-owned ocean-going steel steamers.

The first great difficulty in the way of building steel ships in Canada was the lack of any steel-plate industry in the country. Now, however, by definite arrangement with the Government, the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. is building a \$5,000,000 rolling mill at Sydney, Nova Scotia, with a capacity of 150,000 tons of steel plate a year, to provide for ship building requirements.

#### Steel from United States

During the year and a half that the United States Government has enabled the Dominion to obtain sufficient steel for 1918 and 1919, at the same price as aid at the United States shipyard, his cooperation has effected a saving of \$7,000,000 to Canada, and has enabled it to "carry on" at still greater capacity or at least another year and a half.

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## Spies and Lies

German agents are everywhere, eager to gather scraps of news about our men, our ships, our munitions. It is still possible to get such information through to Germany, where thousands of these fragments—often individually harmless—are patiently pieced together into a whole which spells death to American soldiers and danger to American homes.

But while the enemy is most industrious in trying to collect information, and his systems elaborate, he is *not* superhuman—indeed, he is often very stupid, and would fail to get what he wants were it not deliberately handed to him by the carelessness of loyal Americans.

● Do not discuss in public, or with strangers, any news of troop and transport movements, of bits of gossip as to our military preparations, which come into your possession.

Do not permit your friends in service to tell you—or write you—"inside" facts about where they are, what they are doing and seeing.

Do not become a tool of the Hun by passing on the malicious, disheartening rumors which he so eagerly sows. Remember he asks no better service than to have spread his lies of disasters to our soldiers and sailors, gross scandals in the Red Cross, cruelties, neglect and wholesale executions in our camps, drunkenness and

vice in the Expeditionary Force, and other tales certain to disturb American patriots and to bring anxiety and grief to American parents.

And do not wait until you catch some one putting a bomb under a factory. Report the man who spreads pessimistic stories, divulges—or seeks—confidential military information, cries for peace, or belittles our efforts to win the war.

Send the names of such persons, even if they are in uniform, to the Department of Justice, Washington. Give all the details you can, with names of witnesses if possible—show the Hun that we can beat him at his own game of collecting scattered information and putting it to work. The fact that you made the report will not become public.

You are in contact with the enemy now, just as truly as if you faced him across No Man's Land. In your hands are two powerful weapons with which to meet him—discretion and vigilance. Use them.

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